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THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet. in Tib.* S. 28.

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LONDON, *March* 21.

ONE day last week Mr. Wilkes was admitted a member of the ancient and honourable society of Hiccobites, at the Mermaid, in Doctors-Commons; and the next day some of the members waited on that Gentleman, at the King's-Bench prison, with the insignia of the order. We are informed that the motto to the above society is, *hic et ubique*; and that when Mr. Wilkes received the insignia he very pleasantly said, "Gentlemen, though I am now only *hic* I hope soon to be *ubique*."

A very sensible and pathetick letter has been received from a Lady lately married, in which she acknowledges great gratitude to the person to whom it was addressed, and that the step she has at present taken was in consequence of so strong an attachment to a certain Gentleman that had she not pursued this measure it might have affected her life; that therefore, finding it impossible to be happy without the possession of that Gentleman, she thought proper thus publickly to withdraw herself, rather than clandestinely raise to the name and fortune of the former person a number of illegitimate children, and this resolution still farther led her to confess her suspicions respecting her last child.

We hear from Carnarvon, in Wales, that a few days ago was married at that place Davy Davis, a labouring man, aged 96, to a widow of that town aged 84. The children and grandchildren of the bride and bridegroom, who attended the wedding, were 48 in number.

A certain great lawyer, who was retained on the Douglas side, in the late cause, having *sanguinely* said that in case he should lose it he would consent to be hanged at the top of the monument, was smartly told, by a Lady in company, *We shall then, Sir, have the satisfaction of literally seeing you Chief Justice in* AIR.

An English Gentleman, a French Gentleman, and a Dutch Gentleman, dining at a publick chophouse together one day this week, the two former entered into a warm dispute about the honour of their respective countries, while the sensible Dutchman helped himself the whole time from the nicest parts of the dish, and never once troubled himself with their altercation. This being observed by a grave Quaker, who sat in an adjoining box, he remarked to a friend, "There is the true spirit of the three nations! "the Englishman and the Frenchman quarrel about a vain "phantom, while the prudent Dutchman runs away with what "is most valuable to both, the real property."

A few days ago a letter appeared in the papers, addressed to John Wilkes, Esq; in these words: "Sir, I think you are, without exception, the most enigmatical composition in the universe; for you are according to some people somebody, and yet nobody; you are an honest man, and yet have not honesty enough to pay your debts; you are the patriot of liberty, and yet want liberty; you are a member of Parliament, and you are not a member of Parliament; you are an Alderman, and you are not an Alderman; then you are an Alderman again; you are a bad man in private, and a good man in publick; you have a great many friends, and a great many enemies; you are a material witness, and no witness; and, in short, you are every thing, and nothing."

The custom of robbing churchyards becoming daily more frequent, a certain Peer of a neighbouring kingdom said, "If this practice of stealing dead bodies be suffered to go on, no man alive can be safe."

CHARLESTOWN, *May* 2.

WITHIN the course of a year upwards of 20,000 l. has been paid, out of the treasury here, as bounty money on hemp.

Friday last a court of Admiralty sessions was held, at the Council Chamber in the Statehouse, before his Excellency the Governour, as President, his Honour the Lieutenant Governour, the members of his Majesty's Hon. Council, the Hon. Egerton Leigh, Esq; his Majesty's Attorney General, the Captain of his Majesty's ships now in this harbour, &c. for the trial of Matthew Turner, for the murder of Capt. William Harrop, in the Bay of Honduras, as lately mentioned; and after a trial of a few hours he was convicted of the said murder, and was sentenced to be hanged on Wednesday the 10th instant, on the south west point of the marsh opposite this town.

Saturday last Captain Downham Newton, of the sloop Little Betsey, arrived here from New Providence, who informs us that seven sail of small vessels, belonging to that island, were lately taken by a guarda costa on the coast of Cuba.

The following paragraph is taken from the Georgia Gazette, of the 19th instant: "A few days ago a sloop was run away with from Sunbury by one Sherman the master, having on board a quantity of rum, and 700 dollars, belonging to one Mr. Shaddock, who had chartered her for the West Indies.

BOSTON, *May* 11.

Extract of a letter from St. Nichola, *on the island of* Hispaniola, *April* 7.

THERE have lately been great disturbances among the French in and about Port au Prince; large sugar doggers are taken up to carry troops from one place to another, and the men pressed out of the small craft that go to the Bite of Leogane, &c. We know but little of the cause of this new uneasiness, as they keep as much from us as they can. It is now said things are quiet there, as the Commandant has hanged some of the ringleaders, and sent some others to France. Trade is very dull here, and nothing from America bears any price."

After the election on Friday last the Hon. James Otis was chosen Moderator, and it was moved that a committee be appointed to prepare instructions for their representatives, and report; and Richard Dana, Esq; John Adams, Esq; John Ruddock, Esq; Dr. Benjamin Church, Dr. Joseph Warren, Joshua Henshaw, Esq; and Mr. William Molineux, were appointed accordingly.

Extract of a letter from London, *March* 23.

"All the American petitions were rejected by the House of Commons this day, and not allowed to be read, which causes great confusion among the merchants here."

On Monday last the town met according to adjournment, and the committee reported the following draught of instructions; which being several times distinctly read were accepted by the town, *nemine contradicente*.

To the Hon. James Otis and Thomas Cushing, Esquires. Mr. Samuel Adams and John Hancock, Esq;

GENTLEMEN,

YOU have once more received the highest testimony of the confidence and affection of your constituents, which the constitution has empowered them to exhibit, the trust of representing them in the Great and General Court, or Assembly, of this province. This important trust is committed to you at a time when your country demands the exertion of all your wisdom, fortitude, and virtue; and therefore, it is presumed, a free communication of our sentiments cannot but be agreeable to you.

The first object of your attention is the privilege of that Assembly of which you are now chosen to be members; the debates there must be free: You will therefore exert yourselves to remove every thing that may carry the least appearance of an attempt to awe or intimidate. As the Assembly is called to sit in the usual place, common decency, as well as the honour and dignity of a free legislative, will require a removal of those cannon and guards, as well as that clamorous parade which has been daily around the court-house since the arrival of his Majesty's troops, and at some times while the highest court of judicature has been sitting there on the trial even of capital causes. When this grievance shall be removed, and the debates of the Assembly shall be free, it will be natural to inquire into all the grievances we have suffered from the military power: Why they have been quartered in the body of this town, in contradiction to the express words, and as we conceive the manifest intention, of an act of Parliament; why the officers, who have thus violated our rights, have not been called to account, and dealt with as the law required; whether the measure taken by the Governour of the province, in appointing an extraordinary officer to provide quarters for the troops, was not an evasion of the act of Parliament made for the billeting and quartering his Majesty's troops in America (the professed rule of their conduct) and designed to elude the clause of said act purposely providing for the convenience of American subjects, and their security against an excess of military power; why the repeated offences and violences committed by the soldiery against the peace, and in open defiance and contempt of the civil magistrate and the law, have escaped punishment in the courts of justice; and whether the Attorney General has not, in some late instances, unduly exercised a power of entering *nolli prosequi* upon indictments, without the concurrence of the court, in obstruction to the course of justice, and to the great encouragement of violence and oppression.

And as the quartering troops here has proved the occasion of many evils, we do earnestly recommend to you to use your utmost endeavours for a speedy removal of them.

Should the expense that has been incurred in providing barracks for the troops, and supplying them with necessaries, be required of the House of Representatives, we do, in the most solemn and express manner, enjoin you by no means to comply with such a requisition. If the General Court is a free assembly, no power upon earth has authority to compel it to pay this money. Should it ever be deprived of its freedom, it shall never, with our consent, be made an engine to drain us of the little money we have left.

Another object of great importance, and which requires your earliest attention, is a late flagrant and formal attack upon the constitution itself; an attempt not only to deprive us of the liberties, privileges, and immunities of our charter, but the rights of British subjects: We have seen copies of letters published here, authenticated by the clerk of the papers to the Hon. House of Commons, the contents of which must have awakened the jealousy of the country. The design of the writer is sufficiently apparent; and considering his station, as representative of the first personage in the empire, and the rank of the Minister to whom he addressed himself, we cannot wonder that credit has been given to his letters in Great Britain, and that they have already produced effects alarming to the colonies, and dangerous to both countries. It is therefore expected that you use the whole influence you may have that the injurious impressions which they have occasioned may be removed, and that an effectual antidote may be administered before the poison shall have wrought the ruin of the constitution.

It is unnecessary for us, at this time, to repeat our well known sentiments concerning the revenue which is continually levied upon us, to our great distress, and for no other end than to support a great number of very unnecessary placemen and pensioners. We have only to add that our sentiments on this subject are in no respect changed; and we expect that you will pursue, with firm resolution, and unremitted ardour, every measure that may tend to procure us relief, never yielding your consent to, or connivance at the least encroachment on our rights.

Next to the revenue itself, the late extentions of the jurisdiction of the Admiralty are our greatest grievance. The American courts of Admiralty seem to be forming, by degrees, into a system that is to overturn our constitution, and to deprive us entirely of our best inheritance, *the laws of the land*. It would be thought in England a dangerous innovation if the trial of any matter *upon land* was given to the Admiral; it would be thought more than going still if the power of confiscation, over ships and cargoes, in affairs of trade, was committed to that court: But if the forfeitures of ships and cargoes, large penalties upon masters, and such exorbitant penalties as the treble value of cargoes upon every person concerned in landing uncustomed goods, were by act of Parliament to be tried by the Admiral, the nation would think their liberties irrecoverably lost.

This, however, is the miserable case of North America! In the 41 § of the statute of the 4th of George III. chap. 15, we find that "*all the forfeitures and penalties inflicted by this or any* "*other act of Parliament, relating to the trade and revenue of the* "*British colonies or plantations in America, which shall be incurred* "*there, may be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered, in any court* "*of Admiralty in the said colonies.*" Thus trade exclusively, penalties and forfeitures are to be heard and tried, not by a jury, not by the law of the land, but by the civil law, and a single judge! Unlike the ancient Barons, who answered, with one voice, "We will not that the laws of England be changed, which of "old have been used and approved." The Barons of modern times seem to have answered that *they* are willing those laws should be changed, with regard to America, in the most tender point, and fundamental principle!

And this hardship is the more severe, as we see, in the same page of the statute, and the section immediately preceding, "That all "penalties and forfeitures which shall be incurred in Great Britain shall be prosecuted, sued for, and recovered, in any of "his Majesty's courts of record in Westminster, or in the court "of Exchequer in Scotland, respectively." Here is a contrast which stares us in the face! a partial distinction that is made between the subject in Great Britain and the subject in America! the Parliament in one section guarding the people of the *realm*, and securing to them the benefit of a trial by *jury* and the law of the land, and by the next section depriving Americans of those important rights! Is not this distinction a brand of disgrace upon every American? A degradation below the rank of an Englishman? Is it not, with respect to us, a repeal of the 29th chapter of MAGNA CHARTA? "*No freeman shall be taken or impri-*"*soned, or disseized of his freehold or liberties, or free customs, or* "*outlawed or exiled, or any otherwise destroyed, nor will we pass* "*upon him, nor condemn him, but by lawful judgment of his peers,* "*or the law of the land.*" Englishmen are invariably attached to the important right expressed in this clause, which for many centuries has been the noblest monument, and firmest bulwark, of their liberties. One proof of this attachment, given us by a great sage of the law, we think proper to mention, not for your information, but as the best expression of the sense of your constituents: "*Against this antient and fundamental law, and in the* "*face thereof* (says Lord Coke) *I find an act of Parliament made,* "*that as well justices of assize as justices of peace, without any* "*finding or presentment of twelve men, upon a bare information* "*for the King before them made, should have full power and au-*"*thority, by their discretions, to hear and try men for penalties* "*and forfeitures.*" His Lordship, after mentioning the repeal of this statute, and the fate of Empson and Dudley, who received the full weight of the national vengeance for acting under it, concludes with a reflection which, if well considered, might be sufficient to discourage such attacks upon fundamental principles: "*The ill success of this statute, and the fearful end of these two* "*oppressors, should deter others from committing the like, and should* "*admonish Parliaments that instead of this ordinary and precious* "*trial by the laws of the land they bring not in absolute and partial* "*trials by discretion.*" Such are the feelings and reflections of an Englishman upon a statute not unlike the statute now under consideration, and upon courts and judges not unlike the courts and judges of Admiralty in America.

The formidable power of these courts, and their distressing course of proceedings, have been severely felt within the year past, many of your fellow citizens having been worn out with attendance upon them, in defence against informations for *enormous* and *enormous* penalties; and we have the highest reason to fear, from past experience, that, if no relief is obtained for us, the properties and liberties of this unhappy country, and its morals too, will be ruined by these courts and the persons employed to support them.

We therefore earnestly recommend to you, by every legal measure, to endeavour that the power of these courts may be confined to their *proper element*, according to the ancient English statute, and that you petition and remonstrate against the late extensions of their jurisdiction; and we doubt not the other colonies and provinces, who suffer with us under them, will cheerfully harmonize with this in any justifiable measures that may be taken for redress.

We need not here take occasion to instruct you that while you, in the most ample manner, testify your loyalty to our gracious sovereign, you strenuously assert and maintain the *right* of the subject, jointly or severally to petition the King; or to declare it as our clear opinion that the House of Representatives in any one province has an undeniable right, whenever a just occasion shall offer, to communicate their sentiments, upon a common concern, to the Assemblies of any or all the other colonies, and to unite with them in humble, dutiful, and loyal petitions for redress of a general grievance.

Then the meeting was further adjourned, to the 22*d instant.*

Previous to this adjournment the town unanimously expressed their high satisfaction on being informed that the merchants had so strictly adhered to their late agreement relative to a non importation of European merchandise, and voted that it be, and hereby is recommended to the inhabitants not to purchase any goods of those few persons who have imported any articles in the vessels lately arrived from Great Britain, not included in the said agreement; but, on the contrary, to use their influence to promote, in the way of trade, the interest of those Gentlemen who have freely preferred the future welfare of their country, and all North America, to any present advantage of their own.

WILLIAM COOPER, Town Clerk.

May 15. We hear that Capt. Shand's vessel, which arrived at Providence last week from London, is fully loaded with goods; but we are informed, from good authority, that there is not a single package on board her for any merchant in this town.

At the Dudleian lecture yesterday, at Harvard college, the Rev. Mr. Samuel Mather of this town preached the sermon, from 2. Thess. II. 11th and 12th verses: *And for this cause God shall send* "them strong delusion, *and they shall believe a lie, that they all might* "*be damned who believe not the truth, but had pleasure in unrighte-*"*ousness.*" The subject was exposing the idolatry of the church of Rome, &c.

Last Thursday afternoon, and night, we had a considerable fall of snow in this town and neighbourhood.

The Mary sloop Romney and transport sailed last Saturday for Halifax. The Commodore's broad pendant is now hoisted on board the Kippon, which is the only King's ships now in this harbour.

Extract of a letter from New York, *May* 1.

"I have but a few minutes to write before the post sets out, so can give you only a short account of our proceedings here in support of the agreement for non importation of British goods. In the Britannia, Capt. [illegible], there came a considerable quantity of goods for merchants in town; in consequence of which the inhabitants had a meeting the day after her arrival, and it is said came to a resolution to store the goods, but not use them. But

this did not satisfy the people, they generally thinking it best that the goods should be sent back again to England. As soon as this was known to be the general sentiment, which was about ten o'clock last night, application was made to a printer, and by a little after 12 a thousand advertisements were struck off, desiring all the inhabitants to meet this morning at 10 o'clock at the coffee house, on business of the utmost consequence; these advertisements, late as it was, were distributed before day all over the city. The people met at the time and place appointed, and unanimously insisted that the goods should be sent back to England, which was readily and solemnly promised by the merchants they came to; on which the people gave them three cheers, and dispersed. No body doubts the honour of the merchants in being true to their promise, but yet care will be taken that they are so, in order to satisfy the people, so that the ship will be watched until her departure.

"This may show our brethren in Boston, as well as on the other side the water, how much we are in earnest."

NEW YORK, *May* 22.

WEDNESDAY last a special court of Admiralty was held at the city hall in this city, by virtue of a commission for that purpose, wherein his Excellency the Governour, as President, the Gentlemen of his Majesty's Council, and several others in the commission named, were judges, for the trial of Joseph Andrews, mariner, who, in concert with Nicholas Johnson, in September 1766, being at sea, on board the sloop Polly, Capt. Duryee, of this port, bound to the West Indies, barbarously and cruelly murdered the Captain, mate, boy, and two passengers; for which the said Johnson was taken up, and executed the 15th of November following at St. Eustatia, but Andrews having escaped to Boston was there apprehended and sent here. After a long and fair trial, of above 12 hours, he was found guilty; and we hear he is to be executed tomorrow, at the North river, near Domini's Hook, and afterwards to be hung in chains on Kennedy's island. He appeared to be a hardened wretch, for some time after condemnation; but we are told that, finding all his evasions vain, he has since made a full confession of all his crimes, which it is said are soon to be published.

On Friday the same court of Admiralty met for the trial of Stephen Porter, mariner, for the murder of Capt John Wescot, and sundry others, on board a Bristol ship, on the high seas, on the coast of Guinea, in the year 1766; but on the officers going to hang him up from the prison they found him hanging to one of the window bars, quite dead, he having made use of a string he usually kept up his irons with. The coroner's inquest brought it in self murder, and he was sentenced to be buried in the highway, at the farther end of the Bowry lane, and have a stake drove through his body.

The Spaniards are determined to render the Havannah impregnable against any future attempts. They are now extending their works from the Moro, for several hundred yards, upon the hill where the English batteries were erected during the late siege, and in such a manner as to render every access to the Moro impracticable; and they give out that the new works shall be much stronger than the Moro, and to all appearance they are, but, very unfortunate for them, they must extend their lines much farther than they are at present, otherwise the conquest of the Moro will be effected much easier than before, by an errour in their work, which they are perfectly unacquainted with. And the day approaches wherein they will stand in need of many Velascoes to spirit them in their own defence, notwithstanding the present avowed insolence of their peasants and others to English vessels when they approach their coasts, a true indication of a pusillanimous and insignificant defence hereafter.

In Boston there is handed about a printed paper, with the names of eleven merchants who have imported goods into that port from Great Britain contrary to the general agreement, with the design of casting the publick odium on them, and strongly recommending it to every one not to purchase any goods from them. Such a mark of publick infamy, it is thought, will go farther than any coercive punishment whatever.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in Bristol, *to his friend in this city.*

"We are concerned at the restrictions laid here by Administration on your trade, and more so when we find it determined to defend every act of despotism it has been guilty of. The same tyranny is exercised here, and our liberty is not more real than yours."

Our last advices from Pensacola inform that on the first of April, in the evening, arrived his Majesty's ship Trial, commanded by Capt. Philips, having on board his Excellency Governour Elliot; and the next day, at 11 o'clock, when his Excellency left the ship, attended by the several barges, he was saluted by the men of war, and at his landing received the same compliment from the batteries of the garrison, with every military honour from the officer's guard, which was ready to receive him, and was conducted to the Province House by the members of his Majesty's Council; the officers of the garrison, and Commons House of Assembly, and many other persons of distinction. The day following his Excellency's commissions, as Captain General and Governour in Chief of West Florida, Chancellor and Vice Admiral of the same, were publickly read, and announced by the acclamations of every inhabitant, and a triple discharge from the detachments of his Majesty's North British fusiliers and 31st regiment of foot, who were under arms upon this happy occasion; and it is with pleasure we can assure the publick that such is the harmony subsisting between the civil and military departments, animated by his Excellency's example, and strongly enforced by Captain Innis, who has the honour to command the latter, that his Excellency was pleased, in a very polite manner, to ask his assistance in Council, which Captain Innis very genteely acknowledged, and took his seat at the Board accordingly.

The accounts from the different nations of Indians in that quarter are not so favourable as we could wish, for our correspondent informs us that the animosity between the Creek and Choctah nations shews itself in such acts of savage barbarity among themselves that our traders, planters, and many sensible persons, are apprehensive that their unnatural acts of cruelty will not be perpetrated against each other only, but be extended to those who have been and still are promoting the interest of the colony, as they not only throw out their menaces, but are withal too well acquainted of our present defenceless state, since the troops have been withdrawn from the most capital frontier in his Majesty's American dominions, leaving it a sacrifice to savage insolence, and the property of the settlers to be destroyed within 20 miles of Pensacola and Mobille, by the licentiousness of their present unchecked insults.

Saturday last his Excellency the Governour was pleased to prorogue the General Assembly of this province to Thursday the 7th of July next, having first given his assent to sundry bills, one of which is an act for making a farther provision of 1800 l. for furnishing his Majesty's troops quartered in this colony with necessaries.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 18.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in London, *Feb.* 6.

HOW long we may be permitted to carry on a friendly communication will become a question, as the sword of civil war seems ready to start from the scabbard, and eager to be imbrued in brothers blood. Our Ministry, who by the power of giving places and pensions have secured a majority in both Houses of Parliament, are determined to carry their point against the freedom of America, and by that means to pave the way for an attack on our constitution, and will spare no blood or treasure (except their own) to effect this infamous purpose; nor do I see, at present, any thing to prevent it, but a popular commotion, which indeed our people seem ripe for, and want only a few able leaders. Whether Wilkes will prove one I cannot determine, but thus far I can assure you, that, letting aside all prejudices and popular clamour against his former irregularities, we must acknowledge he has done and suffered more for the cause of liberty than any patriot in our time, and in all his latter conduct has been so steady and so consistent that it has gained him universal applause; I say *universal*, for he is not only idolized by the mob, but caressed and supported by a great majority of sensible thinking men in this city, and the counties around it.

"Your memorial from Philadelphia will come to nothing, at least I fear so. I attended the meeting of the merchants and manufacturers, and we chose a respectable committee to wait on the Ministry; but what could be expected from men who had already taken their party, and who have not the least idea of justice or liberty?"

Extract of another letter from the same Gentleman, March 4.

"Since the account I gave you in my last of your Philadelphia memorial, I find that all my suggestions are confirmed, and that no relief is to be expected for our colonies. I understand that your province will, immediately on this news, follow the example of Boston and New York, and stop the importation of European goods. This plan, if universal, might have some effect; but if partial will only tend to your own prejudice, and inflame measures still more."

In a letter from London, *of March 6th, there is the following paragraph.*

"I am persuaded that I shewed some judgment in my last letter, when I ventured to pronounce that this country would know too well the value of the colonies to suffer these unhappy differences that have arisen to be carried to a much greater height; and, without pretending to be let into the cabinet secrets, I still hold the same opinion, notwithstanding the Bostonian grievances are *redressed*, as a witty newspaper of this day informs us."

Extract of a letter from London, *March* 8.

"A heavy cloud continues to hang over the publick face of affairs. The Ministry seem totally to have lost the confidence of the people. The violent declarations which they have made, and the arbitrary measures they are pursuing, do no great honour to their abilities, nor the exorbitant deficiency of the civil list to their integrity. As far as I can learn, they are however likely to continue in power; and perhaps for this reason, that in the present embroiled state of affairs no other set is found desperate enough to undertake it after them."

Extract of a letter from London, *March* 9.

"Nothing has transpired, respecting publick affairs, since the letter to your committee. Should any favourable opportunity present, you may depend on our utmost endeavours for the good of America; and should the merchants in your province withhold having goods from us we hope they will avoid any tumultuous proceedings, and then it cannot be construed in your disfavour, as in the other provinces."

Extract of a letter from London, *March* 12.

"I am apt to imagine that the present session of Parliament will wear away without being marked by any material event, for they are expected to break up soon after the Easter holidays. They have already settled with the East India company; they have voted their supremacy over the colonies, and there I fancy this matter will stick until next year; they have given the King 513,500 l. to pay his civil list debts; and as for Wilkes, nothing remains but to reject him when he is rechosen, and so the county must be content with one member for the rest of this Parliament. It may happen, however, that if any person is put up against him, that person, however great his minority upon the poll, will be received by the House as the sitting member. But, disregarding every thing relating to Wilkes, and every thing else, I consider our difference with North America as the most material affair now depending. No steps are yet taken, or even talked of, to heal the breach, though it be every day growing wider. Much will depend upon the effect this will have on our manufacturers during the course of next summer. You seem to be determined to be frugal, and to cease from the farther importation of English goods as much as possible; and here they seem at a loss how to recede from the plan of conduct already adopted. I am really sorry I cannot give you some more material intelligence, but things are so oddly circumstanced that there is no writing satisfactorily upon the subject just now. Lord Chatham, it was expected, would have stept forward this session, but it seems his time is not yet come; he is now in pretty good health. George Grenville, though he hath upon some occasions endeavoured to thwart the Ministry in the House, has been, upon the whole, very quiet; and as the Administration have a considerable majority on their side, I do not imagine there is much reason to expect any change soon. Indeed we have hardly any to choose, unless those who have already been tried, to little purpose."

Capt. Rollins, in 38 days from the Muskito shore, informs that three days after he sailed he came across the wreck of a ship overset, about 300 tuns burthen, which he supposed had been ashore on some of the keys, and drifted of again, as her bottom was much damaged. She had a figure head and large quarter galleries, appeared to be American built, and had staves between decks; but the sea running very high, he could not learn farther particulars.

About three weeks ago one Burbige, near Ligonier, and an Indian, went out to hunt, and meeting with ducks Burbige advanced to shoot at them, on which the Indian shot him, and made up to tomhawk him; but Burbige turning, and pointing his gun, the Indian went off. Burbige lay at the place until next day, when the neighbours went in search of him, and found him. He lived five or six days after. It is thought that the Indian's motive for killing Burbige was to get his gun.

A correspondent writes us that a body of upwards of 500 stout active industrious men, completely armed and accoutred, are arrived at or near the Minisinks, from New England (with carts, oxen, horses, and various instruments of mechanism and husbandry) on their way to possess and settle the lands they claim on the Susquehannah, from whence a small party were lately forced by a superiour number of proprietary agents and partisans of this province. They are continually joined by people from different parts of New Jersey, in which province they met with the greatest hospitality. They are in high spirits on their near approach to what they call the *American Canaan*, or *Land of Promise*.

Extract from the Grenada *Gazette, of Feb.* 25.

"On the 17th instant a French smuggling schooner from Martinico, commanded by Capt. Leblanc, and mounting ten swivel guns, with 18 men, was taken and brought into this port by Capt. Campbell, in the customhouse schooner the Burke, of 8 swivel guns and 12 men, 5 of whom were Negroes, after a desperate engagement, in which the French lost their Captain, gunner, and one man, and had several wounded, one of whom is since dead. Capt. Campbell's mate, and two men, were wounded; the former died on the Sunday following, but the other two, it is expected, will recover. The bravery and good conduct of Capt. Campbell, in this little though well fought combat, as well as his great humanity to the vanquished, deserve the highest applause; and in justice to Mr. Macdonald, who happened to be on board, we cannot omit mentioning that he gallantly seconded the efforts of the Captain and crew, and contributed, in no small measure, to the success of the day."

ANNAPOLIS, *May* 25.

TUESDAY the 20th of June next is appointed for a meeting here of Gentlemen, from the several counties, to consider of resolutions against the future importation of goods; and each county in the province is entreated to send four of its inhabitants, by which it is hoped an agreement may be formed on mutual confidence, and with entire unanimity.

WILLIAMSBURG,

Extract of a letter from London, *March* 15.

FROM the several letters which I have lately wrote you on the subject of American grievances, you can extract but few hopes of immediate redress. Government do not pretend maintaining their ground firmly, although no positive step is neglected, of manifesting to Parliament, as far as is admitted, the general discontent which prevails among you.

"The province of New York having transmitted to their agent a representation of the General Assembly, it was put into the hands of Mr. Alderman Trecothick, who is very warm in your interests; but its rejection in the House was received upon, by a great majority.

"Though there are very little hopes of obtaining from Administration the least concession at present, yet every expedient for the desired purpose will be made use of, however ineffectual the consequences. Agreeable to this a motion will be made for the repeal of the revenue laws, on the inexpediency of the measure, in which notice is to be taken of the publick declaration of the Ministry, viz. "That they were sensible of the insignificancy "of the tax, as well as the great difficulty and expence of the collection, and that they had reserved *themselves* to have proposed "the repeal of the acts, had not the outrages at Boston laid an "absolute embargo on the design; that as six months had passed "in perfect tranquility, and an apparent obedience to the laws, "the alleged reason for continuing their existence does not now "prevail." And although there is little expectation of the attempt succeeding, yet the sentiments of Government will be come at, and some hints drawn from them of their future designs.

"The Mutiny Act is now in progress, which came into the House in the same shape as the former, and the committee have got leave to introduce a clause which may not be disagreeable to the people of America; but as they may not allow it to stand on the report, it is hardly worth mentioning it yet. The Secretary at War has also a clause to add, which is suspected to be of the most offensive nature, viz. "To give the Governours, or Ma- "gistrates, power of quartering men in private houses, provided "there are not sufficient barracks, or public houses, for their "accommodation." But this is an evil he is thought suspected of, from his strict silence on the subject of his intended clause. Other parts of Administration disavow, and even disapprove of the measure; and I should hope the genius of the British nation will assist in opposing such a design.

"You will observe, by the printed papers I have sent to you, that the Parliament will not listen to the American arguments, yet the publick has had an opportunity to judge of their force."

By some Gentlemen from North Carolina, we learn that the Assembly of that province is dissolved.

His Excellency Governour Tryon, with his Lady, are expected here daily, on a visit to our Governour.

By some Gentlemen from Maryland, we learn that the Baltimore, Capt. Mitchell, from London, arrived at Annapolis last Monday, on board of which was his Excellency Governour EDEN, with his Lady and family.

The Betty, Peterson, from London, is arrived in York river, and the Speirs, Lusk, from Glasgow, in James river.

Arrived at Norfolk, the Captains Swan and Sweat from Boston, and the Captains Young, Penistone, and Mitchell, from Bermuda.

Entered in the upper district of James *river.*

June 2. Diamond, Thomas Ritchie, from Glasgow, in ballast.
5. Speirs, John Lusk, from Glasgow, with European goods.

Cleared.

April 21. Mally, James Ramsay, for Glasgow, with 530 hhds. of tobacco, 13,000 staves, 800 hoops, and 1 puncheon of rum.

26. Morris, William Long, for Lisbon, with 10,000 bushels of corn, 50 barrels of flower, and 20 barrels of bread.

28. Lilly, John Mackie, for Lisbon, with 5200 bushels of corn, 1000 bushels of wheat, and 250 barrels of flower.

28. Fair Virginian, William Kerr, for Madeira, with 178 barrels of flower, 974 bushels of wheat, 1835 bushels of corn, 67 bushels and a half of pease, and 2800 staves.

29. Jenny, Isaac Mitchinson, for Whitehaven, with 360 hhds. of tobacco, 10 hhds. of deerskins, 12 tuns of hemp, 15 tuns of pig iron, 1200 feet of oak plank, 1000 feet of pine plank, and 5000 staves.

May 2. Elizabeth, James Leitch, for Glasgow, with 386 hhds. of tobacco, 14 hhds. of skins, 7312 staves, and [illegible] hoops.

3. Triton, Robert Duthie, for Glasgow, with [illegible] hhds. of tobacco, 10,000 staves, and 120 hoops.

5. Success, Joshua Byrne, for Philadelphia, with 1500 bushels of corn, 8 barrels of cider, and 4 hhds. of tobacco.

6. Peggy, Thomas Ramsay, for Glasgow, with 379 hhds. of tobacco, 9 hhds. of skins, 7700 staves, and 300 hoops.

8. Mulberry, Stripling Cosby, for Antigua, with 1855 bushels of corn, 897 wt. of bacon, and 18,000 staves.

9. Invention, Thomas Munro, for Rhode Island, with 1440 bushels of corn, 21 grindstones, and 2 barrels of rum.

15. Betsey, Benjamin Fleetwood, for Annapolis, with 35 barrels of pork.

20. Two Sisters, George Taylor, for London, with 335 hhds. of tobacco, 24 tuns and a quarter of pig iron, 12 hhds. of deerskins, and 6650 hhd. and 41 tar barrel staves.

24. Thetis, Humphrey Taylor, for Glasgow, with 198 hhds. of tobacco, 8 hhds. of skins, 9 tuns of pig iron, and 5600 staves.

25. Florida, [illegible], Robert Elam, for Barbados, with 1000 bushels of corn, and 31 barrels of flower.

27. Nancy, Richard Barron, for London, with 320 hhds. of tobacco, 28 tuns of pig iron, 6956 staves, and 1000 feet of pine plank.

Advertisements.

To be SOLD *at publick auction, on* Friday *the 30th of this instant* (June) *on the premises,*

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, containing about 700 acres, in *King* and *Queen* county, about three miles below the courthouse, and within one mile of *Mattapony* river, belonging to Mrs. *Mary Whiting*, of *Gloucester* town, and known by the name of *Heartquake Quarter*. Credit will be allowed until the first day of *June* 1770, the purchaser giving bond and approved security to the administrators of *John Robinson*, Esq; deceased. GEORGE BROOKE.

To be SOLD *by the subscriber, in* Halifax *county,* North Carolina,

EIGHT hundred acres of LAND, lying on the river *Roanoke*, about five miles below the town of *Halifax*, [illegible] in good order for cultivation, with convenient new dwelling-houses, barns, &c. There is also a small plantation on the island, with a convenient new dwelling-house, [illegible] very convenient for a tavern. The above [illegible] on the said river. Whoever has occasion for [illegible] may have the same for money, or tobacco, [illegible]

ELIAS BAILEY.

BY virtue of a decree of the Hon. the General Court, obtained by Meſſ. *Capel* and *Oſgood Hanbury*, of *London*, againſt Col. *Philip Rootes*, will be ſold, for *ready money*, before Mr. *Hay*'s door, in *Williamſburg*, the 16th of this inſtant *(June)* eight valuable

NEGROES.

CUSTOM HOUSE, *James* river, Upper Diſtrict.

IT appearing to the Hon. Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's cuſtoms at *Boſton* that it is practiſed by the merchants in ſome of the ports in *America* to load their veſſels with enumerated and non-enumerated goods before they have complied with the regulations preſcribed by law, we therefore, in obedience to their orders, give this publick notice to all merchants and traders within this diſtrict that we will ſeize and proſecute any veſſel that ſhall offend againſt ſuch regulations, as well thoſe as all others required to be obſerved in their loading and unloading of goods. And whereas divers frauds may be committed, to the great detriment of his Majeſty's revenue, *&c.* by ſmall veſſels loading goods under pretence that they are deſigned to be tranſported to other diſtricts within this colony, before entry and report is made thereof, and permits taken out at the cuſtom houſe to load and tranſport the ſame, which we have reaſon to believe has been frequently done, we therefore ſtrictly caution all merchants and traders againſt the like practices for the future.

GIVEN under our hands *June* 6, 1769.

JOHN EARNSHAW, Collector.
JOHN HYLTON, Comptroller.

N. B. By applying at this cuſtom houſe certificates may be had for all goods and merchandiſe legally imported, and not before landed in any other diſtrict, notwithſtanding they may have been reported in any port in this colony.

THE Rev. W. DUNLAP, of *Stratton Major* parish, *King* and *Queen* county, *Virginia*, having engaged a tutor for his own ſons, properly qualified to teach the learned languages, as well as writing and accounts, would have no objection to take in two or three boys to board and educate with them. Mr. *Dunlap* is poſſeſſed of a library of ſeveral thouſand volumes in moſt arts and ſciences, which ſhall be free to the inſpection of ſuch youth as may be under his care.

For SALE,

A SQUARE of four lots of half an acre each on the main ſtreet in *Frederickſburg*, on which are the following improvements, *viz.* my dwelling-houſe, conſiſting of ſeven good rooms and a large airy paſſage, ſix fireplaces, three good cellars, and three large cloſets; the garden extends from the main ſtreet to the back ſtreet, and contains about an acre of ground; at the north weſt end is a high freeſtone wall; a commodious kitchen and laundry under one roof, with four fireplaces, the rooms being all plaiſtered; two common kitchens, for ſervants; dairy, ſmoke houſe, and all other convenient houſes and yards for wood, poultry, *&c.* a coach houſe and ſtables for above 20 horſes, and a cooper's ſhop, alſo a large ſtorehouſe, warehouſe, and cellar, and ſalt ſheds, under one roof, on the main ſtreet; all which are but little more than 100 yards from the river ſide, where ſmall ſhips may lay cloſe to the ſhore.

Alſo my FARM adjoining the town, at the lower end, extending about half a mile down the river, where the channel is cloſe to the ſhore, and runs near two miles back; the whole is very rich land, and is a complete farm, having now on it a flouriſhing crop of wheat from 103 buſhels of wheat ſowed, which may be expected to produce 1000 buſhels, beſides barley, oats, rye, peaſe, and *Indian* corn, of which laſt I generally make 250 barrels a year, and the whole only with eight hands and four horſes, from which the value of it may be eaſily judged. On it are about 30 acres of meadow ground, part in meadow, and the reſt cleared; but the moſt valuable part of it is a level piece of ground next to the town line from the river back, which one day or other muſt be added to the town, and I doubt not will yield as good a price as the lots I have already ſold and added to the town, which have produced me about 2500 l. It is well known that *Frederickſburg* commands an extenſive trade from the back country, and muſt increaſe as the back ſettlements increaſe, being at the head of navigation.

I have alſo a valuable little mill, with bolting cloths, within the bounds of the town, the profits of which in the flower manufacture is about 100 l. a year; and about 100 yards from it, on the *Hazel* run, is an extraordinary ſituation for a complete merchant mill, that may be made to yield a profit of 4 or 500 l. a year, and not coſt more than 6 or 700 l. for every thing complete, a good quarry of freeſtone not being more than 100 yards from the ſpot, and a battoe may be brought by the tide within a ſmall diſtance of the mill door, the river, where ſea veſſels may lie cloſe to the ſhore, not exceeding a quarter of a mile from the place where the mill muſt ſtand. All theſe advantages render this eſtate of great value, in the ſale of which I will not be my own judge, but leave it to indifferent Gentlemen, whoſe opinion I will abide by, or forfeit 50 l. to the perſon intending to purchaſe, provided he will do the ſame if he does not abide by it alſo.

Two lots and houſes where Mr. *James Hume* lately lived, in the moſt pleaſant ſituation on the main ſtreet in *Frederickſburg*; the dwelling-houſe has ſix good rooms in it, with brick chimnies, and extraordinary good cellars, convenient outhouſes and yards, and an exceeding good well.

Alſo fifteen unimproved lots, within the bounds of *Frederickſburg*.

Alſo a tract of about 3000 acres of land in the county of *Albemarle*, on the three forks of *Pretty*'s creek, falling into *James* river, on which is a large body of valuable low grounds above two miles in extent, with houſes and improvements ſufficient for 25 hands, and produces extraordinary crops and ſtocks. This eſtate has about 20 ſlaves on it, with fine ſtocks in proportion, which I would chooſe to ſell altogether, at a moderate price, to any Gentleman who wants an eſtate already ſtocked and improved to his hands, together with the corn and fodder that may be made there this year.

Alſo a tract of 1500 acres of very good land, running three miles on the *Hedgman* river, in *Culpeper* county.

Alſo a valuable tavern at *Culpeper* courthouſe, in *Fairfax* town, a large commodious houſe, with all convenient outhouſes, ſtable, garden, *&c.* It has vaſt cuſtom, and rents at preſent but for 45 l. a year, though worth much more.

Alſo a valuable tract adjoining the ſaid town of *Fairfax*, belonging to Mr. *Robert Coleman*, containing 220 acres of rich land; as alſo 20 lots of ground, of half an acre each, in the ſaid town, one of which is improved with a good dwelling-houſe with brick chimnies, and other convenient outhouſes. On the land is a large quantity of meadow ground, and a good paſture. There cannot be a more profitable place for tradeſmen or manufacturers to ſettle at in *Virginia* than this ſpot, being ſurrounded by a thick neighbourhood and rich lands.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe either of the above tracts, lots, or houſes, will find either of them a good bargain, and worth their while to apply to me at *Frederickſburg*.

8 ROGER DIXON.

To be SOLD *at publick auction. the 20th of this inſtant* (Jun HAY's *door, purſuant to a Court of Huſtings,*

THE LOTS of the late Dr. *Peter Hay*, deceaſed, in the city of *Williamſburg*. The very convenient and beautiful ſituation of theſe lots is well known to every perſon the leaſt acquainted with the city of *Williamſburg*, and therefore needs no particular deſcription. Nine months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond and approved ſecurity to

PHILIP WHITEHEAD CLAIBORNE.

N. B. Mrs. *Hay* is entitled to her dower in the above.

DR. ROWAN, from *London*, cures the ſcurvy, leproſy, pleuriſy, ulcers, cancers, evil, piles, fiſtulas, old ſores of ever ſo long ſtanding, cures the headach in a few minutes, takes off ſpecks and cures all diſorders in the eyes, and clears the ſight; cures agues and fevers of all kinds, yellow jaundice, ſcald heads, gravel, and diſcharges all rheumatick and gouty pains out of the body and nerves, cures the venereal with or without phyſick, alſo all diſorders familiar to the fair ſex, inoculates very ſafe at home or abroad, ſtraightens crooked limbs, cures titters, ringworms, and many other diſorders too tedious to be inſerted; and, on being conformable to directions, no cure no pay. All the afflicted, deſpairing of a cure, ſhall be certified of the truth of the above by applying to the Doctor. Inquire of Mr. *Samuel Price*, near *Richmond*.

WILLIAM WILLESS,

Gunſmith from Birmingham,

HEREBY informs the publick that he carries on his buſineſs, and does all the nice articles in the blackſmith trade, at his ſhop below the Capitol. Thoſe who pleaſe to employ him may depend upon having their work done expeditiouſly, on very reaſonable terms, and in ſuch a manner as he hopes will give ſatisfaction.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 3, 1769.

COMMITTED to *James City* priſon, a *Virginia* born Negro fellow named TOM, about 5 feet 7 inches high, about 22 years of age, has on an old oſnabrug ſhirt, and Negro cotton waiſtcoat and breeches, and ſays he belongs to one *Shermer* of *New Kent* county, who is deſired to ſend for him, and pay charges. WILLIAM LANE.

TAKEN up, in *Amelia*, a black and white ſteer, marked with a crop in the left ear, and branded on the off buttock □, with a ſtroke through it.

JOHN COMPTON, ſen.

TAKEN up, in *Albemarle*, a ſmall bay mare, about 3 years old, neither docked nor branded.

JOHN COLES.

TAKEN up, in *Brunſwick*, a white horſe, about 10 or 11 years old, with a roached mane and ſhort tail, had on a bell, but no brand perceivable; poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l. 5 s.

WILLIAM CELY.

NORFOLK, *May* 31, 1769.

THIS is to inform the creditors of the late Col. *Robert Tucker*, deceaſed, that I have commenced a ſuit in chancery, in the *Huſtings* court of the city of *Williamſburg*, againſt Mr. *Thomas Newton*, one of the executors of the ſaid *Robert Tucker*, deceaſed, and *Robert Tucker*, ſon and heir of the ſaid *Robert Tucker*, deceaſed, and *Thomas Newton*, jun. and *Martha* his wife, in order to obtain a decree againſt the ſaid executor for the ſum of five hundred pounds ſterling, which I claim in right of my wife, and to eſtabliſh my title in a Negro girl given to my wife by her father, the ſaid *Robert Tucker*, before his deceaſe. The only reaſon I had for bringing this ſuit, in the above mentioned court, was that it might be judiciouſly and ſpeedily determined; therefore I give this publick notice to all perſons concerned, that if they think proper they may oppoſe my obtaining a decree. 2 JOHN TAYLOR.

VIRGINIA, ſc.

At a General Court held at the Capitol the 27th day of April, 1769.

Thomas Smith, *John Wright*, and *Henry Gray*, of *London*, bankers, plaintiffs,
Againſt
Joſeph Elam, of *Leeds*, in *Great Britain*, *James Gibſon*, *Joſiah Granbery*, and *Joſeph Scott*, defendants, } In chancery.

THE defendant, *Joſeph Elam*, being beyond ſea, and not having entered his appearance according to the rule of this court, on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, it is ordered that the other defendants, who have effects of the ſaid *Joſeph* in their hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch effects, until the farther order or decree of this court concerning the ſame; but that they deliver up ſuch effects, or ſo much thereof as will be of value ſufficient to ſatisfy the demands of the plaintiffs, unto the ſaid plaintiffs, upon their giving ſecurity to the clerk of this court for the return of the ſaid effects, in ſuch manner, and to ſuch perſons, as the court ſhall hereafter adjudge. And it is farther ordered that the ſaid defendant, *Joſeph Elam*, do appear here on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be, within fifteen days, inſerted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day, immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of *Suffolk*, in the county of *Nanſemond*, and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Williamſburg*.

9 BEN. WALLER.

To be SOLD *at publick auction, on* Wedneſday *the 21ſt inſtant, before Mr.* Hay's *door, purſuant to a decree of* York *court,*

THE LAND late the property of Major *Alexander Finnie*, called *Porto Bello*, ſituated on *Queen*'s creek, in *York* county, with two dwelling houſes and convenient buildings to each, and ſeparated by a little marſh, and, as formerly advertiſed, its ſituation beautiful, the land good, fine meadows, plenty of fiſh, no end to oyſters cloſe at the door, and the orchard accounted one of the fineſt on the continent. Six months credit will be allowed, the purchaſer giving bond and ſecurity.

N. B. Mrs. *Finnie* has her dower in the land.

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commanded by one *Sterling*, from *Pr.*
Any Gentlemen who may happen to liv
hood are requeſted to make inquiry of
fellow, and, until reduced by ſickneſs,
brawney; but, having been long afflicted
plaint, he ſtill has a dropſical appearance, h
ſwollen, and his face ſallow and bloated. He
with the ſmallpox, round ſhouldered, and has
of the thumb of his right hand. He had on a blue
jacket, like a ſeaman's, but alſo took with him a dr
he will probably put on, as making a better appe
breaſted ſwanſkin waiſtcoat, blue breeches,
hoſe, though he had ſeveral other pair, both th
and ſhoes with uncommon thick ſoles. He
practical farmer, and in particular an excellent
a very clowniſh ignorant fellow, and neit
write, I can hardly ſuppoſe him likely to
account of himſelf, and that therefore any pe
queſtion him muſt eaſily diſcover him to be
above reward ſhall be faithfully paid to any pe
liver him to Mr. *Charles Yates* in *Frederickſburg*,
JONATHAN

RUN AWAY

FROM the ſubſcriber, in LUNENBURG county, near the head of *Great Nottoway*, the 14th inſtant *(May)* a convict ſervant man named JAMES BURK about 6 feet high, between 19 and 20 years old, born in *Ireland*, and ſpeaks much on the brogue; had on a brown ſailors jacket, but as he burnt my houſe I imagine he took every thing out of it that could be of any ſervice to him, and likewiſe took a ſmall bay mare. Whoever ſecures the ſaid ſervant, or gives ſuch intelligence as I may get him, ſhall have 40 s. reward, beſides what the law allows. 2 JOHN MASON.

RUN AWAY

FROM the ſubſcriber, in LUNENBURG county, on the 15th of this inſtant *(May)* JOHN WYLIE, an *Iriſh* ſervant man, about 5 feet 5 inches high, 20 years of age, has black curled hair, and a very bumpy face, and though he ſpeaks pretty plain yet diſcovers his native country by his pronunciation; he took with him a bright bay mare, about 13 hands and a half high, with a large ſtar in her forehead, and roached mane, alſo a light gray broadcloth coat, a dark brown frieze jacket, and a pair of leather breeches. Whoever apprehends the ſaid ſervant, and conveys him to me, ſhall have 40 s. reward.

JAMES CRAIG.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 27, 1769.

COMMITTED to *James City* priſon, a *Virginia* born Negro fellow named JAMIE about 30 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, who has on an oſnabrug ſhirt and trowſers, and Negro cotton waiſtcoat with large metal buttons, and ſays he belongs to *George Berry*, of *Albemarle* county, who is deſired to ſend for him, and pay charges.

TF WILLIAM LANE.

TAKEN up, in *Suſſex*, a dark bay mare, about 4 feet 3 inches high, about 8 or 9 years old, with a hanging mane and bob tail, and branded on the near buttock ·, poſted, and appraiſed to 45 s.

WILLIAM MOORE.

POETS CORNER.

STRAYED or STOLEN from *King William* courthouse, a dark bay mare, 4 feet 2 inches high, and branded on the near buttock .·. ——— Whoever brings her to THOMAS LITTLEPAGE in *King William*, or MARY ANDERSON in *Hanover*, shall have TEN SHILLINGS reward.

MARY ANDERSON.

Treasury Office, *May* 24, 1769.

ALL those who are possessed of the old, tattered, or defaced Treasury notes, are desired to bring them to my office, that they may be exchanged either for gold, silver, or bills of a later emission.

RO. C. NICHOLAS, Treasurer.

WESTOVER, *May* 24, 1769.

THE Governour and Council having been pleased to promise me that the officers and soldiers of the *Virginia* regiments should have their choice of the lands ceded by the *Indians* at the late treaty at fort *Stanwix*, as soon as his Majesty's assent is obtained, this is to give notice that I shall advertise a meeting at *Fredericksburg* immediately on his Excellency's receiving instructions upon that subject, where all persons concerned are desired to attend, in order to settle a method of procuring their proportion, agreeable to his Majesty's Royal proclamation. I desire such as are unable to attend themselves to empower somebody to act in their behalf; and I give this early notice, that no one may be disappointed.

W. BYRD.

BOSTON, *April* 24, 1769.

THE Honourable Commissioners of his Majesty's customs observing that ships and vessels frequently incur forfeitures, and their owners become subject to heavy penalties, through the misconduct or negligence of the masters and seamen, and particularly by the masters not making true reports of their cargoes, which they sometimes pretend they are not able to do, from the manner that they take in their loading at foreign ports, and at other times they pretend that the seamen take on board private ventures, and secrete the same from their knowledge, so as to be landed clandestinely upon their arrival, without payment of duty; and several ships and vessels seized for the commission of offences of this kind having been released in consequence of such representations from the owners, the Commissioners think it necessary to advertise, for the information of all persons whom it may concern, that upon the detection and discovery of any such offences in future the same will be prosecuted as the law directs, so that it behoves the owners to suppress the custom of suffering the seamen to take in private ventures, and also to admonish the masters to be punctual in taking an account of their cargoes, and to pay a strict regard to their oaths in reporting the same, as well at the ports of their first arrival as the ports of entry in *North America*.

By order of the Commissioners.

RICHARD REEVE, Secretary.

LOST, a TICKET in Col. *Bernard Moore*'s lottery, No 34. If it should be found, and offered to be transferred, it is the property of

GABRIEL THROCKMORTON.

NORFOLK, *May* 22, 1769.

I INTEND to leave this colony soon, for some time.

ANDREW DUCHE.

WARWICK, *May* 16, 1769.

THE subscriber intends for BRITAIN immediately, and to return in a few months.

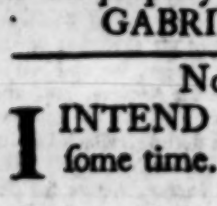
JOHN LEITCH.

To be SOLD, *on* Friday *the* 16*th of* June *next*, *before Mr.* Anthony Hay's *door*, *in* Williamsburg,

ABOUT 700 acres of LAND, within three miles of the said city, lately belonging to *Christopher Robinson*, Esq; deceased, either entire or in parcels, as shall suit bidders. A good title will be made, and credit allowed for one half the money until *October* next, and for the other half until *April* following, on giving bond and security to

4 THOMAS ROBINSON.

To be SOLD, *on* Wednesday *the* 5*th of* July *next*, *on the premises*, *at* ROCKY RIDGE,



THE TENEMENT now occupied by Mr. DAVID CARGILL.

Six months credit will be allowed the purchaser, on giving bond and security to

THOMAS WALKER.

A PARCEL of VIRGINIA born NEGROES are to be exposed to sale at *Northumberland* court on the second *Monday* in *June* next, for ready money.

King William, *May* 23, 1769.

I INTEND to leave the colony in a short time.

AMBROSE LIPSCOMBE.

To be SOLD *by the subscriber*, *living in* Culpeper *county*, *in the* Northern Neck *of* Virginia,

THREE separate TRACTS of LAND, lying in the said county. One of them, on which the subscriber now lives, lies on *Battle* run, and contains 1100 acres, has a very commodious plantation thereon, affording 130 acres of cultivated and improved land, great part of which is valuable meadow ground, now fit to sow in grass, the high land as well as bottom rich, fertile, and remarkable clear of stone, and has a good dwelling-house, kitchen, barn, and other convenient outhouses thereon; the aforesaid stream is wonderfully calculated for watering the meadow land. The second tract lies on the drains of the aforesaid run, containing 527 acres, chiefly high land, but of a good strong soil. Both the said tracts are well timbered and watered. The third tract lies on one of the principal branches of *Rappahannock*, called *Kennet*'s river, containing 52 acres and a half, has a very valuable grist mill thereon lately finished, with bolts and every convenience, a stream that never fails, lies about a mile and a half from the subscriber's plantation, and extremely good for custom. The said lands lie about 47 miles from two good markets on navigation. Any Gentleman inclinable to purchase may know the terms by applying to the subscriber, on the premises.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

To be SOLD, *on* Monday *the* 26*th of* June *next*,

A TRACT of LAND in King William county, whereon *James Hurt* now lives, within half a mile of *Mattapony* river, containing about 300 acres, whereon is a good new dwelling-house, good outhouses, with a young orchards of peach and apple trees, and in good order for cultivating. Credit will be allowed until the 10th of *December* next, on giving bond and approved security to

7 ROBINSON DAINGERFIELD.

To be SOLD *to the highest bidder*, *by virtue of a decree of the Worshipful Court of* Cumberland, *at* Prince Edward *courthouse*, *on* Monday *the* 21*st of* August *next*, *being court day*,

A PARCEL of LAND lying in the said county, containing 113 acres, whereon is a pretty good dwelling-house, and sundry other improvements, being the land whereon *James Stewart* lately lived, and sold to satisfy a debt due to *William Walker* and *Robert Hastie* and Co. Credit will be allowed the purchaser until the 1st of *October* 1770, on giving bond and security to

7 JAMES SCOTT, Sheriff.

The noted HORSE

Jolly Roger,

stands at the subscriber's in Brunswick county, near *Allen*'s mill, in order to cover mares at 15*s*. the leap, 40*s*. the season, and 3*l*. to ensure. Good pasturage gratis, but I will not be liable for any mares that may get away, though all necessary care shall be taken to prevent it.

10 JAMES BALFOUR.

For SALE,

FIVE hundred acres of very valuable LAND, lying on [illegible] in the county of *Brunswick*, within [illegible] of *Petersburg*. Six months credit will be allowed for one half the purchase money, and twelve months for the other half (to carry interest from the date) with (when punctually discharged) with good security, will be made.

Tf W. STITH.

TEN POUND REWARD.

RUN away from the subscriber's plantation in *Loudoun* county, from *James Whaley*, on the last *Easter Monday*, TOM, a Negro [illegible], by some called *Tom Easter*, of a middling size, well made for strength, about 35 years of age, has bad teeth, and many small pimples in his beard; he can read, and play on the fiddle, and had a variety of clothes, but his common working dress was died brown cotton. He managed several years as an overseer for me, under Capt. *Robert Downman*, at a plantation of mine on *Morattico* creek, in *Richmond* county, where he always lived until lately. He is a dissembling artful fellow, and generally smiles when he speaks. I suspect he is lurking about a plantation belonging to *Charles Carter*, Esq; in *Hanover* county, at or near *South Wales*, where he has a wife named *Sebra*, and perhaps at times about his old haunts at *Morattico*. Whoever will deliver him to me, in *Prince William* county, shall have the above reward; or if they will secure him in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that I may get him again, 5*l*. and if he is taken out of the colony, and brought home to me, 20*l*. paid by

Tf HENRY LEE.

To be SOLD,

TWO TRACTS of LAND, lately belonging to Col. *John Fry*, one of them about 1000 acres, on the branches of *Hardware* river, a branch of *James* river, in the county of *Albemarle*; the other about 1200 acres, on the branches of *Willis*'s river, in the county of *Buckingham*. The above tracts of land were taken up and surveyed in small parcels, but are now included in two patents. For terms apply to the subscribers, who have deeds for the same and will dispose of them either according to the inclusive patents or in separate parcels, agreeable to the first surveys.

HENRY FRY.
JOHN SCOTT.
JOHN NICHOLAS.

Tf

ANCASTER, *May* 22, 1769.

away from the subscriber, the 28th of *December* last, a Negro JACK, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, [illegible] old, has a down look, and has lost joints of his little finger, though which not well remember, but believe it to be Whoever conveys the said slave to me 4*o*s reward, if taken in this colony, and [illegible] thereof.

THOMAS HUNTON.

[illegible] has been much used to the whipsaw.

all a part of the money due for [illegible] in Col. *Byrd*'s lottery has [illegible]ceived that the trustees will be [illegible]ity of putting the bonds in suit [illegible] discharged at the *Oyer* and [illegible]rt.

ted in the Jenny, *Capt.* Fearon, genteel assortment of millinery, [illegible] goods, which she proposes to sell at a very low [illegible] ready money only, viz. Ivory thimbles, bodkins [illegible] buckles, engraved do. different sorts of sleeve [illegible] and steels, ivory and bone toothpick cases, toothpicks do. [illegible] sewings and fancies, coffee do. sprig nankeen blue, [illegible] pouch chains, scissors, japanned waiters, bunch wire, bows do. net hands, purple collars and carrings, a new assortment of fashionable ribands, glossy gauze, all wide do. dressed figured do. heart pole combs, tortoiseshell do. fine box do. tupes do. [illegible] do. millinery needles, darning do. common do. black and white bugles, green and blue do. bugle collars, a large assortment of necklaces and carrings in the newest fashion and taste, a great variety of head and breast flowers, Italian fillets, plumes do. suits of gauze laced and plain, plain gauze caps, ruffs, suckers, and ruffles, complete, lappet caps do. Denmark do. riband stomachers, blond lace, do. with flowers, silver do. silver agrets, snail trimmings, French do. womens and girls calimanco shoes and pumps, girls morocco do. India fans, white and coloured do. mens and boys gloves, womens kid and glazed lamb do. womens worsted and cotton hose, one ounce and two ounce [illegible] tea candles, threads, tapes, silk laces, plain and figured [illegible], Bath and steel thimbles, pearl and shell penknives, tortoiseshell do. marbles, allies, pinchbeck, Bath, and steel buckles, very genteel pocket books, dressed and undressed dolls, a great variety of paste pins, silver thimbles, cambricks, muslin, pistol lawn, long lawn, Persians, sewing silks, Chinese netting do. worsteds, black and white Barcelona handkerchiefs, womens hats and bonnets, toys, a great variety of pocket handkerchiefs, hair lines for clothes, powder boxes and puffs, umbrellas, and many other things too tedious to mention.

SARAH PITT.

N. B. As the goods are new and well chosen, I flatter myself that the Ladies will favour me with their custom, which will be gratefully acknowledged by

Their humble servant, S. P.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s*. 6*d*. a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 2*s*. the first Week, and 2*s*. each Week after. —— ⁂ All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.